

CITY OF PETERBOROUGH



# REPORTS

OF THE

## Medical Officer of Health

AND OF THE

## Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

# 1962

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CITY OF PETERBOROUGH

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I.

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR

1962



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CITY OF PETERBOROUGH

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ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT, 1962

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(as at 31st December, 1962)

*Chairman :*

ALD. A. L. ROBINSON, M.B.E.

*Vice-Chairman :*

COUN. R. LAXTON

THE MAYOR, COUN. G. W. GOVEY (*ex-officio*)

CHAIRMAN, FINANCE COMMITTEE (*ex-officio*)

ALD. H. R. HORRELL

COUN. A. W. L. ADAMS

COUN. D. W. BRACEY

COUN. A. W. CLEMENTS

COUN. C. A. CROSS

COUN. C. E. HALL

COUN. C. V. HALL

COUN. F. L. MACKMAN

COUN. H. S. ROBINSON

COUN. J. T. SETCHFIELD

COUN. A. SMITH

COUN. MRS. M. SWIFT

COUN. G. TYERS

*Medical Officer of Health :*

W. G. SMEATON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Barrister-at-Law

*Assistant Medical Officer of Health :*

DIANA MCKNIGHT, M.B., B.S., D.C.H., D.P.H. (Resigned 31/3/1962)

City Health Department,  
Town Hall,  
Peterborough.

Telephone No. 2241, ext. 25.

To : The Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
of the City of Peterborough.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Once again I have much pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1962.

As you will note in the body of the report the statistics are again very satisfactory and compare favourably with those of England and Wales.

There was an occurrence of smallpox in this country in the early part of the year although this area was free from any incident. As a result there has been a greater demand for the franking of International Certificates of vaccination in respect of persons going abroad.

Courses of food hygiene have been inaugurated for employees in food premises and periodic lectures are given. These have proved very popular and beneficial to all concerned in the furtherance of clean food.

The first part of the slum clearance programme is nearing completion and we are now entering the second phase as a result of a later request from the Minister of Housing and Local Government.

It is gratifying to note that the Council have decided to inaugurate a smoke control area in the west part of the city with a view to having the entire city eventually under smoke control.

Yours faithfully,

W. G. SMEATON.

September, 1963.

## SECTION I

### STATISTICS

#### **Population.**

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population for Peterborough is 63,430, which shows an increase of 1,160 over that of last year. The natural increase, i.e. excess of births over deaths was 514.

#### **Birth Rate.**

The crude Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population was 19.22 while the index rate was 18.45. The national figure was 18.0.

The number of live births born during 1962 was 1,219, of which 622 were males and 597 were females. There were 85 illegitimate births during 1962, an increase of 13 on the previous year.

There was an increase in the number of stillbirths during the year, the total figure being 26 as compared with 21 during 1961. The stillbirth rate was 20.9 as compared with the national figure of 18.1.

#### **Death Rate.**

The crude Death Rate for the year was 11.11 per 1,000 population while the index Death Rate was 11.55. The national figure for 1962 was 11.9.

There were 333 deaths due to circulatory diseases, showing a decrease of 6 on the previous year. 93 of these deaths were due to vascular lesions of the nervous system, a decrease of 19 compared with last year. Deaths from coronary disease accounted for 141, an increase of 23 on last year's figure.

Malignant diseases accounted for 121 deaths, an increase of 10 on the 1961 figure. Of these deaths 30 were due to carcinoma of the lung and bronchus, an increase of 3 compared with last year.

Deaths due to motor vehicle accidents were 15, an increase of 6 compared with the 1961 figure. The number of deaths due to all other accidents was 20 as compared with 27 in 1961.

#### **Infant Mortality Rate.**

17 infants under the age of 1 year died during 1962. The Infant Mortality Rate of 13.95 is once again a record low figure for this city.

#### **Maternal Mortality Rate.**

There was one death due to childbirth, which represented a Maternal Mortality Rate of .80 per 1,000 births.



## SECTION II

### INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The overall number of notifications of infectious diseases received during 1962 showed a decrease compared with last year, although there was an increase in the number of cases of dysentery and tuberculosis.

#### **Scarlet Fever.**

No cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during 1962, whereas 4 such cases were notified in 1961.

#### **Diphtheria.**

Once again no cases of this disease were notified in 1962.

#### **Measles.**

310 cases of measles were notified during the year.

#### **Whooping Cough.**

No cases of whooping cough were notified in 1962, compared with 22 cases notified in 1961.

#### **Acute Pneumonia.**

There were 24 cases of pneumonia notified during 1962, this being an increase of 3 on last year's figure.

#### **Puerperal Pyrexia.**

During 1962 there were 56 cases of puerperal pyrexia notified, this number being identical with that for 1961.

#### **Acute Poliomyelitis.**

It is again most pleasing to note that there were no cases of poliomyelitis notified during 1962.

#### **Dysentery.**

16 cases of dysentery were notified during 1962.

#### **Tuberculosis.**

The number of cases of tuberculosis notified in 1962 were 25, this being an increase of 16 on the 1961 figure.

#### **Food Poisoning.**

Only 1 case of food poisoning was notified in 1962 compared with 2 such cases in 1961.



## SECTION III

## ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

**The Weather.**

1962 was a very dry year.

The complete year showed a deficit of 4.95 inches when compared with the average yearly rainfall at the Sewage Purification Works, Fengate, Peterborough, which, at the present time, is 21.15 inches. It is to be noted that the winter months all recorded less rainfall than usual.

Records of the rainfall at the Sewage Purification Works were kindly supplied by the City Engineer's Department, and Table VII, showing the rainfall month by month, will be found in the Appendix.

**Housing.**

The number of persons on the waiting list on 1st January, 1963, was 1,005, which shows a decrease of 250 as compared with the figure at 1st January, 1962.

In accordance with the proposals submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government under the requirements of the Housing Repairs and Rent Act, 1954, the original number of unfit houses recommended for demolition was 427 and, at that time, the Council decided to provide at least 60 Council houses per year for re-housing until the programme was completed. A summary is shown below :—

		<i>Up to 31st December, 1961</i>	<i>During 1962</i>
Houses dealt with in Clearance Areas	..	411	9
Individual Unfit Houses	.. ..	64	5
Individual Unfit Houses owned by the City Council	.. ..	4	—
Total	.. ..	<hr/> 479	<hr/> 14
Grand Total	.. ..	<hr/> 493	<hr/>

**Water Supply.**

There has been no change in the source of the Corporation's supply.

During the year all treated water was satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Bacteriological examination of raw and chlorinated water at source, also of mains water, made weekly by Public Health Laboratory, Peterborough Memorial Hospital. In addition, bacteriological and chemical examination of raw water at source made monthly, and mains water six monthly, by independent analyst. The raw water usually falls into Class 1 (excellent). Only occasionally at one source at times of low water table does it fall below that standard. The only treatment of the water is simple chlorine when it enters the supply mains at source. The chlorinated water put into supply from both sources is always "very satisfactory."

The water is not plumbo-solvent.

Chlorination is the only action required and taken in respect of any form of contamination.

The average daily consumption in the city was 3,322,000 gallons which represents an increase of 208,000 gallons per day over last year and a consumption of 52.37 gallons per head per day. In addition, 1,904,000 gallons were supplied to neighbouring authorities, representing an increase of 40,000 gallons per day on the 1961 figure. The number of dwellings within the city with direct water supplied by tap in the house was 20,319 and the number supplied by standpipe 177.

I append below reports on examinations of raw and treated waters :—

#### Report on examination of raw water.

**ETTON** :—Water taken from Pumping Station at 8.15 a.m. 31/7/62.

**WILSTHORPE** :—Water taken from Pumping Station at 10.20 a.m. 31/7/62.

						<i>Etton</i>	<i>Wilsthorpe</i>
This water contains per million parts :—							
Total Solids dried 180°C.	..	..	..	..	..	437.00	451.00
Suspended Matter	..	..	..	..	..	Absent	Absent
Chlorides as chlorine	..	..	..	..	..	21.30	17.75
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	..	..	..	..	..	0.62	1.24
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	..	..	..	..	..	0.012	Absent
Free and saline Ammonia	..	..	..	..	..	0.008	0.012
Albuminoid Ammonia	..	..	..	..	..	0.012	0.032
Temporary Hardness	..	..	..	..	..	240.00	230.00
Permanent Hardness	..	..	..	..	..	104.00	146.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. @ 80°F. from N/80 KMnO <sub>4</sub>						0.08	0.08
pH value	..	..	..	..	..	7.10	7.10
Appearance	..	..	..	..	..	Clear and bright in both	
Odour	..	..	..	..	..	None	None
Taste and Colour	..	..	..	..	..	Normal	Normal
Heavy Metals	..	..	..	..	..	Absent	Absent
Free Chlorine	..	..	..	..	..	Absent	Absent
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C.							
in 72 hrs.	..	..	..	..	..	2	53
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 37°C.							
in 24 hrs.	..	..	..	..	..	1	0
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 37°C.							
in 48 hrs.	..	..	..	..	..	2	2
Coli-aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C. in 48 hrs.						0	0
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C. in 48 hrs.						0	0
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)	..	..	..	..	..	Absent in 100 mls.	Absent in 100 mls.

**Mineral Analysis :—**

						<b>Parts per million :—</b>	
						<i>Etton</i>	<i>Wilsthorpe</i>
Free Carbon Dioxide	..	..	..	..	..	2.2	2.3
Dissolved Oxygen	..	..	..	..	..	5.2	2.4
Temperature	..	..	..	..	..	19.0°C.	18.4°C
Calcium as Ca	..	..	..	..	..	118.4	135.2
Magnesium as Mg	..	..	..	..	..	11.5	9.1
Sodium as Na	..	..	..	..	..	23.74	11.7
Carbonates as CO <sub>3</sub>	..	..	..	..	..	144.0	138.0
Chlorides as Cl	..	..	..	..	..	21.3	17.8
Sulphates as SO <sub>4</sub>	..	..	..	..	..	104.9	123.8
Nitrates as NO <sub>3</sub>	..	..	..	..	..	2.7	5.5
Silicates as SiO <sub>3</sub>	..	..	..	..	..	9.9	9.4
Iron as Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	..	..	..	..	..	Nil	Nil
Fluorides as F.	..	..	..	..	..	0.20	0.08

**Probable Composition (parts per million) :—**

						<i>Etton</i>	<i>Wilsthorpe</i>
Calcium Carbonate, CaCO <sub>3</sub>	..	..	..	..	..	240.0	230.0
Calcium Sulphate, CaSO <sub>4</sub>	..	..	..	..	..	76.1	146.9
Magnesium Sulphate, MgSO <sub>4</sub>	..	..	..	..	..	56.9	25.2
Magnesium Chloride, MgCl <sub>2</sub>	..	..	..	..	..	—	15.7
Sodium Sulphate, Na <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub>	..	..	..	..	..	8.6	—
Sodium Chloride, NaCl	..	..	..	..	..	35.1	10.1
Sodium Nitrate, NaNO <sub>3</sub>	..	..	..	..	..	3.7	7.5
Sodium Silicate, Na <sub>2</sub> SiO <sub>3</sub>	..	..	..	..	..	15.8	15.0
Sodium Fluoride, NaF	..	..	..	..	..	0.44	0.18
Iron as Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub>	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	0.0
Fluorides as Fluorine	..	..	..	..	..	0.20	0.08

**Observations :—**

**ETTON** :—This water falls into Class 1 (“excellent”) of the Ministry of Health’s classification of piped water supplies. The chlorine dosage of 0.4 parts per million should be an ample safeguard of the bacterial purity of the water passing into public supply.

**WILSTHORPE** :—This water falls into Class 1 (“excellent”) of the Ministry of Health’s classification of piped water supplies. The chlorine dosage of 0.4 part per million should be an ample safeguard of the bacterial purity of the water passing into public supply.

### Report on examination of treated water.

Mark 1 : Tap in Town Hall Cloakroom, Peterborough, taken 9.35 a.m.

29/5/62

2 : New England Co-op. Butchery Shop, taken 10.0 a.m. 29/5/62.

3 : No. 8 Cavendish Street, taken 10.30 a.m. 29/5/62.

	1.	2.	3.
This water contains per million parts :—			
Total Solids dried 180°C. . . . .	475.00	470.00	470.00
Suspended Matter . . . . .	Absent	Absent	Absent
Chlorides as chlorine . . . . .	28.40	28.40	28.40
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate . . . . .	0.41	0.62	0.41
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite . . . . .	Absent	Absent	Absent
Free and saline Ammonia . . . . .	0.004	0.036	0.004
Albuminoid Ammonia . . . . .	0.004	0.016	0.008
Temporary Hardness . . . . .	235.00	235.00	235.00
Permanent Hardness . . . . .	95.00	95.00	90.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. @ 80°F. from N/80 KmnO4 . . . . .	0.02	0.16	0.14
pH value . . . . .	7.20	7.20	7.20
Appearance . . . . .	Clear and bright in all		
Odour . . . . .	Normal	Normal	Normal
Taste and Colour . . . . .	Normal	Normal	Normal
Heavy Metals . . . . .	Absent	Absent	Absent
Free Chlorine . . . . .	0.05	Absent	0.05
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C. in 72 hrs. . . . .	4	5	3
No of colonies developing per ml. on agar 37°C. in 24 hrs. . . . .	1	2	1
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 37°C. in 48 hrs. . . . .	2	3	2
Coli-aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C. in 48 hrs. . . . .	0	0	0
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C. in 48 hrs. . . . .	0	0	0
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive) Absent in . .	100 mls.	100 mls.	100 mls.

### Observations :—

These waters all fall into Class 1 ("excellent") of the Ministry of Health's classification of piped water supplies.

### Public Slipper Baths.

The number of persons using the Corporation's Public Slipper Baths was 21,317, which represents a weekly average of 454. This is a decrease of 74 persons a week as compared with 1961. Once again the number of males who made use of the facilities was far in excess of the females. The number of old age pensioners who made use of the Baths was 352 as compared with 425 in the previous year.

The Slipper Baths were closed from 1st October to 7th November for installation of new boilers complete with automatically controlled oil burners.



### **Open Air Swimming Pools.**

The Public Swimming Pool was open to the public from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. daily from 5th May to 16th September. The number of bathers was 104,948 and the number of spectators was 20,453. This shows a decrease in swimmers and a decrease in spectators compared with the 1961 figures of 128,373 swimmers and 22,905 spectators. Regular samples of water were taken from the pool and submitted for laboratory examination. All the samples showed the water to be of suitable bacterial and chemical quality for use in the Swimming Pool.

The Swimming Pool uses water from the town main supply, both for the initial filling and make-up purposes, the source being the Lincolnshire limestone. The water is continuously circulated during opening hours through the filtration plant, being turned over every six hours. It is chemically treated for the removal of impurities and sterilised by chlorination prior to entering the pool.

### **Public Cleansing and Scavenging.**

There are approximately 22,600 moveable ashbins in the city.

### **Drainage and Sewerage.**

The Western Trunk Sewer, from its junction with the Southern Orbital Sewer northwards through Westwood Airfield and Marholm Road, was under construction throughout the year and was 60% complete in December, 1962.

### **Closet Accommodation.**

There was a further reduction in the number of buckets emptied weekly in the city and in view of the extension of the city's sewers the service will shortly be discontinued.

## SECTION IV

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### International Certificates.

During the year 2,371 International Certificates were franked in the Department. These were made up as follows :—

Smallpox	..	..	..	2,276
Cholera	..	..	..	70
Others	..	..	..	25

#### National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 47.

One old lady was found in a collapsed condition in her house and was obviously not receiving sufficient care and attention. She consented to receiving hospital care and attention and was removed to hospital. Unfortunately her health further deteriorated and she died two days after admission.

Another old lady who was in need of care and attention was visited and, with the assistance of home helps, it was found possible to provide her with good living conditions at home and, therefore, unnecessary to take any action under the National Assistance Act.

#### Medical Examinations.

67 medical examinations were carried out for persons entering the employment of the Corporation and 5 were carried out for the Combined Police Authority.

## APPENDIX.

## GENERAL STATISTICS FOR 1962.

Area of the City in Acres .. .. .	10,022
Population: Census 1961 .. .. .	62,031
Registrar-General's Estimate (Mid. 1961) .. .. .	62,270
Registrar-General's Estimate (Mid. 1962) .. .. .	*63,430
Density of Population: Persons per acre .. .. .	6.33
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1961) .. .. .	19,969
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1962) .. .. .	20,496
Housing Density: Houses per acre .. .. .	2.05
Mean number of occupants per house .. .. .	3.09
Rateable value as at 1st October, 1962 .. .. .	£952,291
Product of a Penny Rate (1962/1963) .. .. .	£3,967/13/11

\*Statistics in this Report are based on this estimate of resident population.

## VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1962.

## Live Births.

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate .. .. .	580	554	1134
Illegitimate .. .. .	42	43	85
Total Live Births .. .. .	622	597	1219

Crude Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population :	19.22
Index Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population :	18.45
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total Live Births :	6.97%

## Still Births.

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate .. .. .	13	13	26
Illegitimate .. .. .	—	—	—
Total Still Births .. .. .	13	13	26

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still) births :	20.9
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population :	0.42
Total Birth Rate (Live and Still) per 1,000 population :	18.84
(Comparability Factor 0.96).	

## Deaths.

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Numbers during year .. .. .	390	315	705
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population :			11.11
Index Death Rate per 1,000 population :			11.55
(Comparability Factor 1.04).			



**Maternal Mortality.**

(Number of women dying as a result of childbirth—  
Heading No. 30 in the Registrar-General's Short List)

	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 Total Births</i>
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .. ..	1	.80

**Infant Mortality.**

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
(Deaths of Infants under one year of age) :	9	8	17
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births—Total			13.95
„ „ „ „ 1,000 „ „ —Legitimate			13.23
„ „ „ „ 1,000 „ „ —Illegitimate			23.53

**Neonatal Mortality.**

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
(Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age) :	7	8	15
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births :			12.30

**Early Neonatal Mortality.**

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
(Deaths of Infants under one week of age) :	7	7	14
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births :			11.48

**Perinatal Mortality.**

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
(Still Births and Deaths under one week) :	20	20	40
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births :			32.13

**OTHER STATISTICS, 1962.**

Deaths from Coronary Disease, Angina (all ages)	..	..	..	141
„ „ other Cardiac Conditions (all ages)	..	..	..	66
„ „ Malignant Neoplasm (all ages)	..	..	..	121
„ „ Measles (all ages)	..	..	..	0
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	..	..	..	0

TABLE 1.

**BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,  
MATERNAL DEATH-RATES AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN  
INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1962.**

Figures for the City of Peterborough, and, where available  
for England and Wales.

	<i>City of Peterborough</i>		<i>England and Wales</i>
	<i>Nos.</i>	<i>Rates per 1,000 Civilian population</i>	
<b>BIRTHS :—</b>			
Live .. .. .	1219	19.22	18.0
Still .. .. .	26	0.41	0.33
<b>DEATHS :—</b>			
All causes .. .. .	705	11.11	11.9
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	—	0.00	—
Whooping Cough .. .. .	—	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis .. .. .	5	0.08	0.07
Influenza .. .. .	1	0.02	0.07
Smallpox .. .. .	—	0.00	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis) .. .. .	—	0.00	0.00
Pneumonia .. .. .	44	0.69	0.68
<b>NOTIFICATIONS :—</b>			
Typhoid Fever .. .. .	—	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever .. .. .	—	0.00	0.00
Meningococcal Infection .. .. .	—	0.00	0.01
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	—	0.00	0.33
Whooping Cough .. .. .	—	0.00	0.18
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	0.00	0.00
Erysipelas .. .. .	1	0.02	0.04
Smallpox .. .. .	—	0.00	0.00
Measles .. .. .	310	4.89	3.96
Pneumonia .. .. .	24	0.38	0.27
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis) :—			
Paralytic .. .. .	—	0.00	0.00
Non-paralytic .. .. .	—	0.00	0.00
Food poisoning .. .. .	1	0.02	0.11
Acute Encephalitis :—			
Infective .. .. .	—	0.00	0.00
Post-infectious .. .. .	—	0.00	0.00
Malaria .. .. .	1	0.02	0.00
Dysentery .. .. .	16	0.25	0.66
Ophthalmia neonatorum .. .. .	—	0.00	0.02

	<i>City of Peterborough</i>		<i>England and Wales</i>
	<i>Nos.</i>	<i>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</i>	
MORTALITY :—			
Infant Deaths under one year of age .. .. .	17	13.95	21.6
Infant Deaths under four weeks of age .. .. .	15	12.30	—
Infant Deaths under one week of age .. .. .	14	11.48	—
	<i>Nos.</i>	<i>Rates per 1,000 Total Births</i>	
Women dying as a result of childbirth .. .. .	1	.80	—
NOTIFICATIONS :—			
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	56	44.98	—

TABLE II.

## STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH, 1962.

<i>Causes of Death as given in the Registrar-General's Short List</i>	<i>Numbers</i>			<i>Rates per 1,000 pop.</i>	<i>Rates per 1,000 Deaths</i>
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>		
Tuberculosis, Respiratory ..	4	—	4	0.063	5.674
Tuberculosis, Other .. ..	—	1	1	0.016	1.418
Syphilitic Disease .. ..	—	—	—	0.000	0.000
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—	—	0.000	0.000
Whooping Cough .. ..	—	—	—	0.000	0.000
Meningococcal Infections ..	—	—	—	0.000	0.000
Acute Poliomyelitis .. ..	—	—	—	0.000	0.000
Measles .. .. .	—	—	—	0.000	0.000
Other infective and parasitic Diseases .. .. .	1	—	1	0.016	1.418
Malignant Neoplasm: stomach	8	8	16	0.252	22.695
Malignant Neoplasm: lung, bronchus .. .. .	28	2	30	0.473	42.553
Malignant Neoplasm: breast	1	12	13	0.205	18.440
Malignant Neoplasm: uterus	—	8	8	0.126	11.348
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ..	29	25	54	0.851	76.596
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ..	2	2	4	0.063	5.674
Diabetes .. .. .	2	5	7	0.110	9.929
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System .. .. .	40	53	93	1.466	131.915
Coronary Disease, Angina ..	99	42	141	2.223	200.000
Hypertension with heart disease	4	4	8	0.126	11.348
Other heart disease .. ..	27	31	58	0.914	82.269
Other circulatory disease ..	12	21	33	0.520	46.809
Influenza .. .. .	—	1	1	0.016	1.418
Pneumonia .. .. .	27	17	44	0.694	62.411
Bronchitis .. .. .	23	5	28	0.441	39.716
Other Diseases of respiratory System .. .. .	6	2	8	0.126	11.348
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	1	4	0.063	5.674
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea .. .. .	3	—	3	0.047	4.255
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	3	3	6	0.095	8.511
Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	6	—	6	0.095	8.511
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	1	1	0.016	1.418
Congenital malformations ..	1	5	6	0.095	8.511
Other defined and ill-defined diseases .. .. .	40	42	82	1.293	116.312
Motor vehicle accidents ..	11	4	15	0.236	21.277
All other accidents .. ..	7	13	20	0.315	28.369
Suicide .. .. .	3	6	9	0.142	12.766
Homicide and operations of war .. .. .	—	1	1	0.016	1.418
TOTALS	390	315	705		

TABLE III.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1962.

Notifiable Diseases	Total Cases Notified														Total Deaths
	Total cases at all ages	Age Periods—Years													
		Under 1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65 & over		
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria (including membranous croup)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Enteric or typhoid fever (excluding paratyphoid)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Paratyphoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Measles (excluding Rubella)	310	9	31	27	42	35	163	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute pneumonia (primary and influenzal)	24	1	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	2	2	7	7	—	
Puerperal pyrexia	56	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	45	4	—	—	—	
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Poliomyelitis :—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(1) Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
(2) Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Dysentery	16	1	—	2	—	2	3	4	—	3	—	1	—	—	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Malaria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Food Poisoning	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	



**TABLE IV.**  
**TUBERCULOSIS**  
**NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1962.**

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0- .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1- .. .. .	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
5- .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10- .. .. .	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
15- .. .. .	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
20- .. .. .	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
25- .. .. .	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35- .. .. .	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45- .. .. .	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
55- .. .. .	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
65 and upwards .. ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Totals, 1962 .. ..	14	6	3	2	4	—	—	1
Totals, 1961 .. ..	6	1	—	2	2	1	—	—
Totals, 1960 .. ..	18	10	2	2	—	—	—	—

**TABLE V.**  
**TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER AT 31st DECEMBER, 1962.**

	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F
No. on Register 1/1/62 ..	202	163	15	10
Notified during 1962 ..	18	7	3	2
Removed during 1962 ..	21	14	—	2
No. on Register 31/12/62 ..	199	156	18	10

TABLE VI.

Number on Waiting List as at 1st January, 1962	..	..	..	1255
New Applications received during the year	..	..	..	480
				<hr/>
			TOTAL :	1735
				<hr/>
Number of Applicants housed or removed from Register during 1962				428
Applications cancelled during the year	..	..	..	302
				<hr/>
			TOTAL :	730
				<hr/>
Number on Waiting List as at 1st January, 1963	..	..	..	1005
Number of Houses erected by Council—1962				
Houses—2 and 3 bedroom type	..	..	..	216
Flats—2 bedrooms	..	..	..	8
Aged Persons Flats	..	..	..	58
Single Persons Flats—1 bedroom	..	..	..	36
				<hr/>
			TOTAL :	318

TABLE VII.

### RAINFALL AT SEWAGE PURIFICATION WORKS, FENGATE, PETERBOROUGH—1962.

1962		<i>Total Inches</i>	<i>Difference from Average</i>		<i>% of Average</i>	<i>Wettest Day</i>	<i>Day Amount</i>
			<i>Deficit</i>	<i>Excess</i>			
January	.. ..	1.45	0.87	—	62.5	9th	0.23
February	.. ..	0.45	1.30	—	25.8	4th	0.15
March	.. ..	0.95	0.17	—	85.0	29th	0.20
April	.. ..	1.91	—	1.12	254.4	16th	0.51
May	.. ..	1.55	—	0.12	108.0	24th	0.30
June	.. ..	0.05	2.03	—	2.4	11th	0.03
July	.. ..	1.44	0.94	—	60.5	26th	0.43
August	.. ..	2.34	—	0.46	125.0	6th	0.73
September	.. ..	2.59	—	0.64	133.3	15th	0.46
October	.. ..	0.99	0.68	—	59.2	29th	0.28
November	.. ..	1.25	0.22	—	84.8	1st	0.28
December	.. ..	1.24	1.08	—	53.5	8th	0.35
		16.21	7.29	2.34	76.64	Aug. 6th	0.73
			Deficit 4.95				



CITY OF PETERBOROUGH

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II

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1962

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(J. HALL, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E.)

**CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT**

**STAFF, 1962.**

Chief Public Health Inspector :

J. HALL, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E., CERT.R.SAN.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

K. R. ENDERBY, M.A.P.H.I., CERT.R.SAN.I.

F. H. FREE, M.A.P.H.I., CERT.R.SAN.I.

T. A. WHITE, M.A.P.H.I., CERT.R.SAN.I.

A. N. VENTERS (Assistant).

M. J. FIRMEDOW (Pupil).

Clerks :

MISS J. LIVESLEY.

MISS E. M. COE (Resigned 9/11/62)

MISS R. UPEX (Appointed 10/12/62).

MRS. F. M. WOOD (Part-time).

Public Health Inspector's Department,  
Town Hall,  
Peterborough.  
1963.

To : The Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and  
Councillors of the City of Peterborough.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Report for the year 1962, this being my fourteenth and the fifty-second submitted to the City Council.

This year saw the introduction of byelaws for Hairdressers which are based on the model issued by the Ministry of Health. Before the byelaws were made, a meeting was called with the local Hairdressers' Federation to explain the scope and effect of the proposed byelaws. The Federation co-operated in their introduction and the high standard set by many Hairdressers in the City should be attained in all hairdressing establishments.

During the year, a survey was made of a part of the City where it was suspected there would be a large number of houses in multiple occupation. A pilot scheme was inaugurated but because of other commitments in the Department this branch of our work cannot receive the attention it merits. With the programme of smoke control areas so that the City is covered within the next 20 years; the increase in the killing of animals which it appears will more than double itself in 1963: the added emphasis on hygiene in shops, etc.; and the systematic house to house inspection which has been sadly neglected of late; the amount of time which can be spent on houses in multiple occupation must be limited even though this part of our work is one which requires a large amount of Inspector's time because of the many visits which have to be made to each house—in fact, to each room.

The provision of car allowances has helped to make up for lack of staff but if legislation continues to be produced at the rate it has during the last few years, it seems that it will be necessary to ask for additional staff to do the work entailed.

I should like to thank the Chairman and the Members of the Public Health Committee for their support, Dr. Smeaton, the Medical Officer of Health, and the members of my staff for their co-operation and loyal help.

I am,  
Your obedient servant,  
J. HALL,  
Chief Public Health Inspector.

## COMPLAINTS

The number of complaints for the year was 624 including 278 complaints of infestations of rats. The number of rat complaints is back to normal after the large increase of the previous year. The pre-baiting of the sewers indicates that most of the infestation occurs in very localised places.

All the complaints were investigated and in many cases a large number of re-inspections had to be made before the nuisances were abated.

## HOUSING ACT AND RENT ACT

As last year, I describe below the procedure adopted to ensure a reasonable standard of housing within the district :—

- (1) A house to house inspection of the dwellings in the area is made and a note is made of existing disrepair and where the house can be made fit at a reasonable cost a notice is served on the Owner to do the work. If the Owner does not carry out the necessary repairs, the Council can then do the work in default and charge the Owners with the cost.
- (2) Where the houses cannot be made fit at a reasonable cost, notice is served on the Owner to this effect and the Owner attends for interview with the Council to decide the action to be taken to either repair, close or demolish the house.

In both of the above cases, the Owner has the right of appeal to County Court against the decision of the Council.

- (3) Where there is a large number of houses unfit, it might be better to treat them collectively, in which case, the Council makes a Clearance Order and the Owners have the right of appeal to the Ministry.
- (4) Many houses which would otherwise not be dealt with because a house to house inspection will only deal with a street at a time, are brought to the notice of the Department as a result of complaint and after due consideration the procedure for reporting the house is as mentioned above.
- (5) Finally, the Tenant can bring pressure to bear on the Landlord to obtain repairs to the house by withholding the rent after serving the necessary notice on the Landlord and being granted a Certificate of Disrepair by the City Council.

4 Certificates of Disrepair were applied for during the year and Certificates were granted or Undertakings given to do the work accepted.

## HOUSING ACT, 1961 & HOUSING (MANAGEMENT OF HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION) REGULATIONS, 1962.

At one time many Local Authorities had byelaws for the regulation of houses let-in-lodgings but under the 1957 Housing Act these were rescinded and Local Authorities found themselves to be in a difficult position with the loss of these powers. Houses let-in-lodgings or as they are now called "houses in multiple occupation" are large houses usually let off room by room to different families and in many cases no additional facilities have been provided for the increased number of occupants. The Housing Act, 1961 and the Regulations give Local Authorities wide powers in the control of these lettings but do not give security of tenure to tenants or control over the amount of rent charged.

In Peterborough, most of this type of house is concentrated in two areas, one of which was surveyed and it was decided to deal with five of the worst houses as a trial to see how the Act and Regulations would work. The effect was that one owner fully complied, one owner has agreed to the alterations required and is proceeding to obtain estimates, in two houses the number of occupants has been drastically reduced and it is intended that they will revert to single occupation and in the fifth case, difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the address of the owner of the property.

It has not been necessary to institute legal proceedings so far.

### STATUTORY NOTICES SERVED

58 Statutory Notices were served as follows :—

#### HOUSING ACT, 1957.

Section	Number of Notices	Result	No.
17	9	Individual unfit houses closed . . . . .	3
		Individual unfit houses demolished . . . . .	6

#### PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936.

39	4	Work completed by Local Authority . . . . .	4
45	1	Work completed by Local Authority . . . . .	1
24	38	Work completed by Local Authority . . . . .	35
		Work done by Owner's Tradesman . . . . .	3
93	5	Unauthorised siting of caravans—	
		Quit Site . . . . .	3
		Fined 10/-, 2 month's notice to quit site, recurring penalty 3/- per day . . . . .	2

These caravans were sited on the grass verge at the side of the roadway and of the two Owners who were prosecuted, one succeeded in obtaining an alternative site after a few months, the other remains.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1961.

17	1	Work done by Owner's Tradesman . . . . .	1
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## PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS 1936—61.

I give below an abridged list of nuisances and defects remedied without formal action during the year. This type of work will gradually diminish in this City as more and more good type property become owner/occupied. The owner/occupier obviously will maintain his house in a good state of repair in his own interest. The subjects dealt with, it will be noticed, are mainly those which if they had to be enforced would be by the Public Health Acts; this is an additional method to that given under the heading Housing and Rent Act of ensuring that repairs to houses are to be carried out.

Work to drains—i.e. relaid, repaired, cleansed, etc.	..	..	..	103
Sanitary accommodation repaired, renewed or reconstructed	..			25
Roofs and chimney stacks repaired	..	..	..	11
Woodwork repaired and made good (floors, windows, doors, etc.)	..			8
Accumulations of refuse or manure removed	..	..	..	14
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	24

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Disinfection by formaline gas was carried out in 15 houses after the patient had been removed to Hospital, in each case for treatment for Tuberculosis.

## INFESTATIONS AND DIRTY PREMISES

Despite the better housing, labour saving devices and more efficient insecticides, there remains the odd focus of infestation either of bugs or lice. In Peterborough, one filthy house had to be cleansed and three verminous premises disinfested.

## COMMON LODGING HOUSES

32 visits were made to the 2 Common Lodging Houses in the City both of which conform to a fairly high standard being in no way comparable with the common lodging houses which existed 20 years ago.

## OFFENSIVE TRADES

The offensive trades existing in the City consist of one Rag and Bone Merchant, one Fat Refinery and a Tannery. The few offensive trades are explained because all the offal and refuse from the Slaughterhouses is disposed of in the neighbouring areas and offensive trades are all connected with by-products of the Slaughterhouse.

## KNACKERS YARD

None practising in the City.

## **FAIRGROUNDS**

Inspections were made of the fairs during the year, firstly in respect of sanitary accommodation and water supply and secondly in respect of stalls and premises used for the preparation and sale of food to the public and employees of the showmen. These were in a satisfactory condition.

## **PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT**

135 visits were made to places of public entertainment and reports made on them for the purpose of licensing at Brewsters Sessions.

A sign of the times is the building and equipping of new public houses on the outskirts of the City providing competition for those in the centre. This must be a factor in the modernising of the latter which have been made into more attractive premises.

## **CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.**

It has been decided to institute the first smoke control area to the west of the City. This will comprise a private estate being developed and a large council estate not yet developed. Several houses on the private estate were commenced before the Act came into operation and will therefore rank for grant. It is the intention of the Council to cover the entire City in 20 years.

Complaints of smoke from locomotives has fallen sharply, not only because of the large increase in the use of diesel power but also I believe because of the greater care the firemen take in stoking their engines. Other than locomotives, six complaints have been received of alleged nuisances caused by fumes and smoke and/or grit. With the exception of one where negotiations continue, the nuisances were abated informally.

It will be noticed that the monthly recordings on the graph on the last page of the report end with October when observations were commenced with the daily volumetric measuring apparatus. This apparatus draws a measured quantity of air through a filter which removes smoke particles and through a liquid which dissolves the sulphur oxides in the air, the weight of which can be measured by a simple neutralisation. This method is more accurate in determining the smoke and sulphur oxide content of the air than the deposit gauge and the sulphur candle previously used.

## **NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.**

There were ten complaints of noise nuisances, seven of which were solved by informal action, the remaining three were much more difficult and negotiations continue with the firms involved. It should be noted that although only ten complaints are recorded there were numerous repetitions of the same complaint.

## **THE CARAVAN SITES & CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.**

There are 26 van sites licensed for 619 caravans to which 428 visits were made during the year. This is an increase of two sites but the number of visits has more than doubled over the last year because of the necessity of closer control.



The difficulty of dealing with caravans sited on grass verges of public highways continues to exist. As it is only possible now to presecute the owner of land for the siting of caravans, this indiscriminate siting cannot be controlled. It was a great pity when the ability to prosscute the occupier of the caravan as exercised under the Public Health Act, 1936, was removed.

### SWIMMING POOLS

Samples of water were regularly taken during the year from the swimming pools in the City namely those owned by the City Council, by the Joint Education Board and at a private school, for bacteriological examination and to test for free chlorine content of the water. The presence of free chlorine indicates that sufficient chlorine is being used to combat the contamination present at the time of sampling. Only one of the many samples taken proved unsatisfactory, remedial action was taken immediately.

The indications are that during the next year many of the schools may provide themselves with small learner swimming pools supplied with a filter and automatic chlorinator.

In addition to the visits made for sampling and testing, the pools are regularly visited during the season to inspect the records kept.

### FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1938—55.

#### PROSECUTIONS

Offence	Verdict
Sale of unfit salmon paste	Fined £2 : Pleaded Guilty.
Grease cloth in bread	Fined £5 : Pleaded Guilty.
Mouldy tomato roll	Fined £2 : Pleaded Guilty.
Mouldy apple pie	Fined £3 : Pleaded Guilty.

The Council directed that strong letters of warning be sent to firms concerning the sale of the following :—

Fly on slice of buttered bread  
 Mouldy pork pie  
 Pork sausages containing 80 parts per million sulphur dioxide  
 Mouldy custard tarts.  
 Glass in milk bottle

The various premises registered or subject to regulations made under the Food & Drugs Acts have been regularly inspected, in particular the Cafes and Restaurant kitchens. The Hotels, which for the greater part are situated in the centre of the City, are visited once a week, varying the day and the time of visit.

Altogether 1099 visits were made to the various food shops.

66 visits were made to the 14 Bakehouses in the City during the year additional to visits connected with complaints, etc.

The series of lectures given to foodhandlers on the Food Hygiene Regulations and good practice in their business were continued and a further 61 certificates issued during the year. For practical reasons, this series was discontinued during the summer and recommenced in September.

## REGISTERED PREMISES UNDER SECTION 16

### (A) Ice-cream :

Ice-cream is manufactured by one firm in the City. This manufacturer pasteurises ice-cream by the "Holder" method. The recording thermometers are regularly inspected and checked with the certified thermometers owned by the Department.

There are 243 premises retailing ice-cream in the City, all of which were visited during the year.

### (B) Making-up Premises :

218 visits were made to 45 premises.

These visits were made to the premises for some particular reason and do not include visits made when visiting the shop or slaughterhouse to which they are attached.

## FOOD OTHER THAN MEAT

460 Condemnation Notes were issued covering 1921 tins of food and 1 ton, 9 cwts., 2 stones, 2 lbs., 14 ozs. of other foodstuffs.

## FOOD SAMPLING

During the year 22 Formal Samples of milk were taken all of which were satisfactory.

The average composition of 19 samples of milk gave 3.7% Fat and 8.81% Solids-not-Fat. 3 Samples of Channel Island Milk gave 4.90% Fat and 9.33% Solids-not-Fat.

There are 4 firms delivering milk to the houses in the City, one of these from out of town which sells only sterilised milk. These firms are also the only firms providing milk for sale in the various small shops in the City.

The records at the pasteurising plants of the 3 firms who retail milk other than sterilised milk within the City, are readily available for inspection. These records include the Fat and Solids-not-Fat percentages of all milk. For this reason, the number of samples taken for this type of milk sampling has been fairly small to avoid unnecessary duplication and to make available an opportunity to take more samples of other foods.

Informal Samples have been taken of a large variety of foods which include :—

Catarrh Cough Syrup	Grapefruit Juice Cocktail
Beef Steak with Gravy	Frig-Ice
Butter	Powder (to maintain brightness in minced beef)
Bread	Yoghourt
Meat Tenderizer	Mince-meat
Blackcurrant Health Drink	Quick Jel
Apple Flakes	Margarine
Ice Pops	Corn Oil
Vegetable Oil	Coffee
Lollymix	Raspberry Jam
Sweetex	Lemon Barley
Non-brewed Condiment	Real Crab Paste
Corned Beef	Dressed Crab
Mixed Cut Peel	Plain Flour
Marzipan	
Milk containing extraneous matter	

The Informal Samples of Margarine were also tested for Vitamin A content.

Formal Samples were taken of :—

Fish Cakes	Double Cream
Dairy Cream Meringues	Dairy Cream Slices
Soft Ice Cream	Ice Cream
Butter	Cream Cheese Spread
Pork Sausage	Malt Vinegar
Mild Beer	Horseradish
Liver Sausage	Potted Pork Paste
Dairy Cream Sponge	Rum
Brandy	Whisky
Gin	

The following items which were the subject of complaints were submitted to the Public Analyst and his comments are given :—

Bread with dark stain—Brown bread dough baked into loaf causing stain.

Yoghourt containing extraneous matter—This appeared as two pieces of wire of silvery appearance measuring 3 x 1.3 x 0.5 millimetres. After removal of the yoghurt from the jar it was found that the foreign matter was completely embedded in the glass of the jar and was not in contact with the contents.

A Slice of bread containing a foreign body—The foreign body consisted of reddish-orange material measuring approximately 2.8 x 1.0 x 0.1 centimetres and weighed 0.33 gram. On one side there appeared to be print which was undecipherable. (This item was the subject of a prosecution in 1963 when the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined £2).

Cream Checse Spread gave the following main analytical values :—

Milk-Fat 36.6 per cent  
Moisture 50.9 per cent

Further to last year's report, it will be noted that the fat content remains substantially below that which one would like to see as a legal standard i.e. 50% minimum amount of fat.

**MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION)  
(PASTEURISED & STERILISED MILK)  
REGULATIONS, 1960.**

Sterilised milk is sold in this City by two firms, one operating from Grimsby and the other providing milk for distribution through one of the local firms.

125 Samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for approved tests.

Milk biologically tested for the presence of tuberculous infection proved negative.

**NOTE :—**

Test for Tuberculin Tested Milk is the Methylene Blue test for keeping quality i.e. cleanliness.

Test for Pasteurised Milk is the Methylene Blue test for keeping quality i.e. cleanliness and the Phosphatase test to show whether or not the milk has been heat-treated.

Test for Sterilised Milk—The Turbidity Test is applied.

**SLAUGHTERHOUSES**

The Report confirmed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food, allowed for the provision of a new Slaughterhouse in the City. During 1962 construction commenced and it was hoped the Slaughterhouse would commence operations early in 1963.



## MEAT INSPECTION

## Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	<i>Cattle (exclud- ing Cows)</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
1. Number killed .. ..	4,119	175	123	15,746	15,326
2. Number inspected .. ..	4,119	175	123	15,746	15,326
3. All diseases, except T.B. and C.B. whole carcases condemned .. ..	2	—	3	10	20
4. Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned .. ..	348	7	3	151	502
5. Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and C.B. .. ..	8.74%	4%	4.87%	1%	3.3%
6. T.B. ONLY Whole carcases con- demned .. ..	1	—	—	—	—
7. Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned .. ..	5	—	—	—	239
8. Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B. .. ..	.14%	—	—	—	1.6%
9. CYSTICERCOSIS Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned .. ..	65	—	—	—	—
10. Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion .. ..	65	—	—	—	—
11. Generalised and totally condemned .. ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

The reasons for condemnation of the carcasses mentioned in the table are as below. It should be noticed that the beast's carcasses given as condemned with Cysticercosis are subsequently treated in deep freeze so that the cyst is rendered innocuous and the meat is fit for consumption.

One of the features which should be noticed is the continued decrease of condemnation of any part of a beast for T.B.

#### CATTLE

65 Beast	..	..	C.B.
1 Beast	..	..	T.B.
1 Beast	..	..	Septicaemia
1 Beast	..	..	Septic pleurisy

#### CALVES

3 Calves	..	..	Immaturity
----------	----	----	------------

#### SHEEP

8 Sheep	..	..	Emaciated
1 Sheep	..	..	Septic pericarditis
1 Sheep	..	..	Moribund

#### PIGS

8 Pigs	..	..	Septic pleurisy
1 Pig	..	..	Peritonitis
1 Pig	..	..	Multiple Abscesses
1 Pig	..	..	Malignant Tumours
1 Pig	..	..	Emaciation
1 Pig	..	..	Septic pericarditis
3 Pigs	..	..	Abscesses
2 Pigs	..	..	Oedema
2 Pigs	..	..	Erysipelas

### DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED MEAT & OTHER FOODS

The arrangement with Messrs. Mays & Sons Ltd., of Bourne for disposal of condemned meat by digestion on their premises continues to work satisfactorily.

Food and other meat is collected and disposed of by burying in the Council's Tip. This is tipped early in the morning so that it is quickly covered by several feet of normal refuse.

### SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958.

32 persons satisfied the Inspectors of their ability to slaughter animals except horses and licences were issued accordingly.

The instruments for slaughtering used locally are the captive bolt for beast and electric stunners for sheep and pigs.

# FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The totals given of Factories includes Bakehouses, Making-up Premises, Dairies and one Ice-Cream Factory but the visits to these premises are not included under this heading except where action was required under the appropriate section of the Factories Act.

<i>Premises</i> (1)	<i>Number on Register</i> (2)	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i> (3)	<i>Written notices</i> (4)	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i> (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	33	27	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. .. .	268	125	13	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises) ..	30	24	—	—
Total	331	176	13	—

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	5	4	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2.) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	5	4	—	1	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.) .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient ..	1	1	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ..	10	5	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ..	1	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Total :	22	14	—	4	—



Various nuisances were abated and works of cleansing were carried out after informal action by this Department in addition to the above.

Regular visits were made to the large building sites and numerous small sites to inspect the sanitary arrangements for the workmen.

On these sites 239 houses were completed under private enterprise and 228 were under construction.

### OUTWORKERS

Addresses of Outworkers :—

Received from Employers .. ..	116
Received from other Councils .. ..	2

All the Outworkers' premises in the City have been visited and found to be satisfactory.

### PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

As in the previous two years, the sewer treatments have been completed during April and October.

The rat population of the Tip at Fengate has greatly diminished but remains a reservoir of rat infestation. I am sure that this is because it attracts rats from the surrounding countryside and as the rats are killed at the Tip others move in. The reason why the rat population has gone down is the improved method of tipping employed.

## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				(5)  Agri- cultural
	Non-Agricultural				
	(1)  Local Au- thority	(2)  Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	(3)  All Other (including Business (Premises)	(4)  Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)	
1. Number of proper- ties in Local Au- thority's District	56	19,372	3,490	22,918	71
2. Number of <i>proper- ties inspected</i> as a result of <i>notification</i>	21	234	64	319	1
Number of such properties found to be infested by :—					
Common (Major rat (Minor	— 17	— 218	— 51	— 286	— 1
House (Major Mouse (Minor	— 4	— 16	— 13	— 33	— —
3. Total number of <i>properties inspected</i> in the course of <i>sur- vey under the Act</i>	35	481	55	571	14
Number of such properties found to be infested by :—					
Common (Major rat (Minor	— 7	— 13	— 32	— 52	— 4
House (Major Mouse (Minor	— 3	— —	— —	— 3	— —
4. Total number of <i>properties otherwise inspected</i> (e.g. when visited primarily for some other pur- pose)	—	504	1,376	1,880	21
Number of such properties found to be infested by :—					
Common (Major rat (Minor	— —	— —	— 32	— 32	— 1
House (Major Mouse (Minor	— —	— 14	— 12	— 26	— —

## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1962—continued.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				(5) Agri- cultural
	Non-Agricultural				
	(1) Local Au- thority	(2) Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	(3) All Other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)	
5. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	415	1,755	360	2,530	36
6. Number of <i>infested properties</i> (in Sections 2, 3 & 4 treated by the Local Authority	31	261	140	432	5
7. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments	236	351	119	706	3
8. Number of notices served under Sect. 4 of the Act :					
(a) Treatment	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural Work (i.e. proofing)	—	—	—	—	—
9. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a Notice under Sect. 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
10. Legal Proceedings	—	—	—	—	—
11. Number of “Block” control schemes carried out	SIX	—	—	—	—

MONTHLY RECORDINGS OF  $\text{SO}_3$  FOR 1962 (Jan.-Dec.)









